AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:

Please add the following at page 1, after the title and before line 1:

BACKGROUND

1. Technical Field

Please add the following at page 1, between lines 4 and 5 as follows:

2. Related Art

Please add the following at page 2, between lines 22 and 23:

BRIEF SUMMARY

Please add the following at page 3, between lines 24 and 25:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Please amend the paragraph at page 3, beginning at 31:

Figures 3A-C are ~~is a~~views of the horn portion of the lead in device; Figure 3A shows the unassembled horn portion while Figures 3B and 3C showsthe horn portion when assembled.

Please amend the paragraph at page 4, beginning at line 5 as follows:

Figure 6 illustrates of the principle of the Internal bend initiation in the lead in device;

~~Figures 6A to 6C~~examples illustrate how a cable may behave with and without bend control upon exit from a bore.

Please add the following at page 4, between lines 12 and 13:

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EXEMPLARY EMBODIMENTS

Figure 6 shows examples of optical fibre cable (30) projection from a bore (50) in the wall (60) in three different situations. These examples are based on an assumption of a typical bore radius of 12mm. Figure ~~6A~~6 at the top illustrates the extent of cable projection in the case where there is no cable bend control – so the bend radius here is entirely reliant on the cable's

own stiffness and weight. Bend control takes place solely after the cable exited the bore, on the wall surface (70). In such a case, cable protrusion of about 30mm can be expected. Figure ~~6B~~6 at the middle shows the tighter exiting cable radius taken where positive bend control is applied on the cable as it exits the bore, for example when a device of the prior art described in connection with Figure 1 is used. The extent of protrusion is reduced, to around 15mm. Figure ~~6C~~6 at the bottom shows how the bend radius can be even further reduced if the cable is guided along a curve before it exits the bore, according to the technique of the present invention. Unlike cables in Figures ~~6A or 6B~~6, the cable path does not travel solely along the central axis of the bore. Instead it initially curves in a direction opposite to the preferred cable exit direction, to allow the cable the full extent of space to curve back in the preferred cable exit direction. This has the effect of essentially pushing back the curve of the cable into the bore of the wall. Cable protrusion outside the wall is as a result is reduced to about 10mm.

Please change the title at page 14, before claim 1:

~~Claims:~~WHAT IS CLAIMED IS: